WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY. A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D. 620. pp. 1,786. Hickling, Swan, & Brewer.

In bringing to a close the lexicographic labors, t which Dr. Worcester has devoted so many years of his life, it has been his aim to furnish the reading public with a practical work of general reference but not to advance the science of English philology by the fruits of original speculation and research or to introduce any radical innovations into the received traditions and usages of our language. Dr. Worcester possesses many important qualifications for the laborious task, which has been completed with the publication of the present volume. A wide experience in various departments of letters,the long habit of accurate investigation and comparison,-a singularly inquisitive, but cautious and deliberate, tone of mind, -a high degree of intellectual rectitude,-a dispassionate love of truth, with scarcely a perceptible bias from prejudice or imagination,-a store of sound and various learning, no limited to a single field of inquiry,-and a persistent diligence in literary toil, which has few parallels among scholars in this country, have enabled him to produce a work, which, if not entirely satisfacfory in all its details, or free from the natural im perfections which inevitably cling to a performance of such scope and magnitude, is still a noble monument of enterprise and industry, and a valuable accession to the resources of every reader for gaining a comprehension and mastery of the rich significance of the English tongue.

The plan of the dictionary is similar to that of the "Universal and Critical Dictionary," published by Dr. Worcester about fifteen years ago; but its vocabulary has been greatly enlarged; a selection of authorities given for the use of the principal words, especially of such as are technical, obsolete, local, of recent introduction, or otherwise pecuhar in their character; attempting, in fact, to present a full and accurate glossary of all the English books that are read at the present day. In the admission of words into the vocabulary, great judgment is requisite; how far terms of familiar currency, but not sustained by general analogy, -expressions that are common in the market, but not employed in formal discourses, words that have sprung up amid the exigencies of social and business life, but which have not been recognized by the authority of standard writers,-should be introduced is a question of not easy decision, and one that can never be settled to universal satisfaction. Dr. Worcester, we think, is inclined to err on the side of liberality; he is certainly not a bigoted stickler for purism; and although, for the most part, he explains the position and character of doubtful words, he is often too lenient to usages which have no support but in the habit of careless speakers, or, sometimes perhaps in the caprices of fashion. Thus he gives a place to the wholly superfluous word reliable, which has well nigh superseded the oldfashioned idiomatic term trustworthy, and which in American parlance and writing is used with a frequency altogether out of proportion to the prevalence of the quality which it is meant to indicate. He quotes for this anomalous and deformed word the authority of Daniel Webster, Sir Rebert Peel, the North British Review, the Eclectic Review, and Blackwood's Magazine, each of which is of too recent a date to sustain such a palpable infringement on the regular construction of the language. His own remarks, however, on the word are Judicious, combining the "bane" with a wholesome "antidote." "Reliable," says he, "(together with Its derivatives, reliability and reliableness), is a very modern word, recently often met with; and it has the sanction of some highly respectable authorities; but it is ill formed, and it cannot properly have the signification in which it is always used. Potential passive adjectives in able are derived from active verbe, as allow, allowable, but adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of this passive sense. as perish, perishable. In order to form a passive give it the ludicrous form relion-able, or reliupon able, which would properly signify ' that may be relied on orupon.' The adjective uncomeatable, found in the Tattler, and inserted by Johnson in his Dictionary, is formed on the same principle, and Johnson properly styles it 'a low, corrupt word,' but uncomeable, if there were such a word, would not admit of the sense, 'not to be come at.'"

The verb progress, used in the sense of to advance though it has been severely challenged as an American innovation, is admitted by Dr. Worcester without hesitation, and is shown to be supported by a formidable array of authorities. It was used by Southey (by no means a model of pure English) in 1799, and has since been adopted by Coleridge. Heod, Dickens, Bulwer, and many other popular writers, and is inserted in the late English Diction aries of Maunder, Knowles, Smart, Reid, Ogilvie, Boag, Clarke, and Wright. Dr. Worcester correctly remarks that the word, in this sense, is " of modern origin or revival." and "it often occurs both in conversation and in published writings. though a great part of our best writers forbear the

Baggage, used for the prevailing English expression luggage, is hardly sustained by the authority quoted by Dr. Worcester; balance, in the American sense of remainder, as the "balance of an evening, of an edition," &c., is condemned as corrupt, though not uncommon in the commercial and colloquial language of this country; clever is prop erly defined, according to English usage, as dexter ous, skillful, while its incorrect sense in frequent use in the United States, as good-natured, well disposed, is pointed out; and notify, as meaning to give notice to, is justly censured as commonly used in this country, without "the sanction of good

English usage. Dr. Worcester gives no countenance to the phrase in this connection, as used to satisfy in Boston, and by writers of Boston education, the absurdity of which was ably pointed in an essay by the Rev. Dr. Gilman of Charleston, S. C., severa years ago, who charges its authorship on Mr. Edward Everett, and which is entirely without prece dent in the usage of classical English writers; to fix, in the universal sense of putting to rights, from dressing a baby to mending a shoe; nor to issue, speaking of the edition of a book or newspaper, on which point some hair-splitting correspondents were recently at issue in our columns.

Nor does he yield to the English exclusiveness in the fashionable limitations of the words ride and sick, contrary to the best usage from time immemo rial. His remarks on the former word are instructive. "The use of the word ride, both as a verb and a noun, in the sense of being conveyed in a carriage, has been regarded as an Americanism; and it has been maintained that the English use, and the proper meaning of ride, is a conveyance on horseback: and that a conveyance in a carriage is not a ride, but a drive; and it is thus used in the following quotation from Cowper: 'Sometimes I get into

a neighbor's chaise, but generally ride (i. e. on horseback). The Quarterly Review remarks upon what has been called the American use of the word, that 'it has been, for a hundred years, a noted vulgarism in England.' This 'noted valgarism' has been countenanced for more than 'a hundred years' by the English dictionaries; and it is sanctioned by the most eminent English lexicographers. Bailey defines the verb to ride, 'to go on horseback, in a coach, wagen, &c.; 'Johnson, 'to travel on horseback, to travel in a vehicle; Richardson, 'to convey or carry on a horse or other animal, or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such an animal, or in such a carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast;' and Todd defines the noun ride, ' an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback, as to take a ride. "

The word creole is treated in a very unsatisfactory manner, and from the inconsistent statements in regard to it leaves the reader in utter confusion. Instead of tracing its origin to the Spanish word criollo, used in the sense of native, that word, egether with the equivalent words in Italian and French, creolo, créole, is given without explanation, and followed by the definition, "a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, born of European parents, or descended from European ancestors, as distinguished from a resident inhabitant born in Europe, as well as from the offspring of mixed blood, as the mulatto, born of a negro mother, and the mestizo, born of an Indian mother." In immediate connection with this ponderous definition a contradictory assertion is quoted from "Notes and Queries." but without comment or qualification. "The Spanish and Portuguese apply the term to the blacks born in their colonies, but never to the whites." To make the confusion complete, a passage, also without note or comment, is quoted from Carmichael as follows. "The word creole means a native of a West India colony, whether he be black, white, or of the colored population." The last statement, though imperfect, is more nearly correct than either of the others, but amid this glaring contradiction and uncertainty, no clue is given us by Dr. Worcester as to the true sense.

We notice that the prevailing, and in many instances, perhaps, the correct use of certain words, in a specific sense, is passed over by Dr. Worcester. where an explanation would certainly be convenient, and would seem to be necessary. Thus the word armament is restricted to "a force equipped for war;" whereas it is constantly used to denote the number and weight of the guns in a fleet or man-of-war. The use of the word attach as a neuter verb, in such phrases as "no blame attaches to the conductor," "the penalty of death attaches to certain crimes," is not alluded to, although it is sanctioned by much better authority than the similar use of the verb to conduct, which is very properly explained. No mention is made of the word difficulty as denoting a quarrel, a controversy, a misunderstanding, as "Lord Byron had a difficulty with his publishers about the terms of Childe Harold," "Mr. Pryor and Mr. Potter will settle their difficulty by a duel;" nor of operate, as an active verb, a sense which in these days of machinery and railroads has become established, at least in this country, as when it is said, "the road is operated at a great expense," "the sewing machine is operated by a woman," and the like; nor of spy, in the sense in which it is constantly used in conversation and literature at the West, of an explorer of a new country, without implying secresy or hostility, as in the ordinary use. We certainly do not claim such use of the words alluded to as sanctioned by classical English authority; but the attention of the reader should have been directed to it, according to the general plan of the work.

As regards orthography, Dr. Worcester adopts the prevailing English usage, without any attempt at improvement from considerations of etymology. analogy, or philosophical significance. In etymological gy he gives little scope to ingenious or fanciful derivations; nor, on the other hand, has he made use to any considerable extent of the conclusions attained by the researches in comparative philology, which of late years have thrown so much light on the affinities and relations of languages. His definitions are generally marked by clearness, simplicity, and brevity of expression; a greater degree of expansion in some instances would have been an advantage: but, on the whole, they can be consulted with pleasure and utility. In orthoppy he has succeeded in rendering the best English usage in an intelligible

Although, as will be perceived from the above strictures, we do not regard Dr. Worcester as an infallible guide, nor accept his decisions as an ultimate rule, nor consider his dictionary as a perfect standard of lexicography, we think he has made the public his debtors by the diligence and zeal with which he has so long devoted himself to his arduous philological labors, by the critical skill and excellent taste he has shown in enriching his work with the results of modern study, and by the careful elaboration with which he has brought an unwieldy mass of materials into a shape admirably adapted for popular use. His great work need not be regarded as an oracle; a freedom from imperfection and error can no more be ascribed to it, than to any other human production; nor does this derogate from its numerous and undepiable merits; but every candid scholar and intelligent reader must highly prize its aid as an indispensable part of his literary apparatus.

THE LIFE OF JEREMY TAYLOR By GRORON L. DEVOKINGE, 18me, pp. 183. Episcopal Sunday-School

DUYCKINCK. 18mo., pp. 183. Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society. The Writer of this volume has turned to excellent ecount the scanty materials which have been preserved for the biography of its immortal subject. In a singularly nest and attractive parrative, he has embodied the fragments which remain concerning the life and fortunes of the "Sbakespeare of divines." The interest of the work is enbanced by numerous extracts from Bishop Taylor's letters and other writings.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND CORRUPTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Most Rev. Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. 12mo., pp 288. William Gowans.

A reprint of one of the "Introductory Dissertations" to the Encyclopædia Britannica, now published for

the first time in book form either in England or this country. It presents a series of interesting general views on several important points of ecclesiastical his-

THE PIONEERS, PREACHERS, AND PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By WILLIAM HENRY MILBURS. 12mo, pp. 465. Derby & Jackson. Several interesting topics in the early history of the West are here discussed in the form of popular lectures in addition to a lively account of the personal expe rience of the anthor during his residence in that porti of the conn ry. The volume abounds in useful information and pleasant anecdots.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Pioneers, Preachers, and People of the Mississippi Valley
By William Henry Milbura. 12mo. pp. 465. Derby 3 By William Henry Milbura. 12mo. pp. 465. Derby a Jackson neral View of the Rise, Progress, and Corruptions of Chris-tianity. By the Most Rev. Richard Whately. 12mo. pp Jackson
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tlanity. By the Most Rev. Richard Whately. 12mo. pp.
288. William Gowans.
The Life of Jerseny Taylor. By George L. Duyckinck. 18mo.
pp. 185. Church Book Society.
Poems. Lyrical and Idyllie. By Edmund Clarence Stedman.
Limo. pp. 186. C. Boribner.
My Novel. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. 4 vols. 12mo. J.
B. Lippincott & Co.
Christ, the Spirit: Boing an Attempt to State the Primilive View
of Christianity. By the Author of "Alchemy and the Alchemists." 12mo. pp. 375. St. Louis, Mo. IL. Baginesii.

James Challen & Son.
Diary in India, in the year 1858-3. By William Howard
Russell, LL, D. 2 vois 12mo. Routledge, Warne, &

Russell, Li. D. 2 vois 12mo. Roufledge, Warne, & Routledge. System of Grape Culture. By William Bright. Imo. pp. 121. C. M. Saxton, Barker, & Co. The Gold Fields of St. Deningo. By W. S. Courtney, con. Cold Fields of St. Demingo. By W. S. Couriney, esq. 12mo, pp. 144. Ansen P. Norton les of Inventors and Discoverers in Science and the Useful Arts. By John Timbs, F. S. A. 12mo, pp. 473, Harper & Brothers.

Brothers.
The Caxtons: A Family Picture. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lyttov, Fart. 12mo. pp. 508. The Same.
Old Leaves: Cathered from Household Words. By W. Henry Wills. 12mo. pp. 467. The Same.
The History of Frare. By Parks Godwin. Vol. I. (Ancient Gaul.) 8ve. pp. 495. The Same.
The American Life Assurance Magazine. Edited by G. E. Currie. Vol. I. July, 1859. to April, 1869. Gilbert E. Currie. Mademoiselle Mori: A Tale of Modem Rome. 12mo. pp. 522.

Mademoiselle Morl: A Tale of Modem Rome. 13mo. pp. 522.
Ticknor & Fields.
Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money We Made by It. With
an Introduction by Peter B. Meac. 12mo. pp. 135. C. M.
Saxton, Barker, & Co. Orleans. By the Marquess de H.
With Blographical Souvenirs and Original Letters. Collected by Prof. G. H. De Schubert. 12mo. pp. 391. C.
Scribner.

LITERARY.

-Report speaks highly of the interesting nature of Washington Irving's "Life and Letters," now in speedy preparation by his nephew, and literary executor. Mr. Irving is so much the historian of events that the work will possess almost the charm of an auto-biegraphy. The details of his visit to Europe at the eventful period of the Peace of Amiens, 1804, will be entirely new, and include more romantic associations than are usually connected with our idea of Geoffrey Crayon, in later life; while the pictures of English literary society, for which his prolonged residence abroad gave him material, will seem to the present generation like a new revelation of the inner life of the Georgian era. The memoir and correspondence will probably make three volumes, uniform with the standard edition of Irving's works.

-A pleasant instance of the true entente cordiale which should subsist between all literary men of whatever nation, is afforded by a recent letter of M. Michelet to his American translator, Dr. Palmer. It is written n a cordial and friendly spirit, acknowledging that "he is proud and happy to be so presented to a people who cherish the Religion of the Fireside and Familv." and thanking him for the careful and conscientions rendering of L'Amour and La Femme into "felicitons English.

-Mesers. Rudd & Carleton have now nearly through the press an original translation of "Humboldt's Correspondence with Varnhagen von Ense," by a German gentleman who has given repeated proofs of his familiarity with the English language and literature, and there is also a chance of a reprint of the London translation. Every copy of the original edition, received and "to arrive," has been eagerly caught up, from the German importers. The extracts in English reviews whet the appetite for a fuller acquaintance with the unreserved opinions of the octogenarian savant. In a noticeable passage respecting his brother's essay on the thesis "God rules the World," he compares the "mysbrought in as a terious decrees of Providence," usually solution for all difficulties, to the "vital forces" which the chemist assumes for the explanation of organic phenomena, because his knowledge is insufficie account for the play of the living organisms. At another period he is very indignant with the King of Hanover for saying that "Professors, dancers, and courtegans have no fatherland, and may be had anywhere for money by the highest bidder."

-Further particulars of the contents of the newly liscovered Auckland Papers are given, confirming their importance to the American historian. They inclade the secret correspondence of Lord Suffolk's (Secretary of State) office, with intercepted letters from Frederic the Great, Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and many others. There is also a work in six manuscript volumes, written by Mr. Eden, called " Notes on the French Revolution;" also, numerous letters from Paris during the Reign of Terror, at which time he was Embassador to France, and intimate with Marie Au-tofnette. This must be a work of value, as Mr. Eden's (Lord Auckland) talents were undoubted, though his character for political morality was not high with his ectemporaries. Among his miscellaneous correspond-ence, are letters from Gibbon, George Selwyn, Dr. Priestley, Blackstone, Wedderburne, Walpole, and almost every name of eminence toward the end of the

-The character of "Adam Bede," in the novel of hat name, is a free, though faithful, sketch of the father of the authoress, Miss Evans. He was a man of strong natural talents, who raised himself from the position of a village carpenter, to the rural dignities of Land Agent and Steward for the family of the great people of the neighborhood. She lost her mother at the age of 15, and at a later period was under strong religious convictions, joining the Baptists, and subsequently left her family from a difference of opinion on that subject, for another sect of Dissenters. Her translations of "Stranss's Life of Christ," and 'Fenerbach's Essence of Christianity," mark another phase in her mental career, and show an equality of talent in that difficult line of scholarship with Mrs. Austen and Miss Winkworth. Miss Evans was to leave England for Italy after the publication of "The Mill on

- Lord Macaulay's title, like many other things at tributed to deep policy, seems to have been an unpremeditated affair. In one of his letters to Mr. Ada Black, he says: "The letter in which Palmerston informed me of the Queen's permission to offer me peerage took me altogether by surprise. I made up my mind very speedily, but I had, I own, serious apprehension that both Palmerston and myself would be amed by a large part of the public. It is, therefore, most gratifying to me to find that both offer and acceptance are generally approved." In the same corre pendence he declares: "I am not rich: I am on the point of laying down my carriage, leaving my house, breaking up my cetablishment, and settling in chambers," (1841); so that it is probable a large portion of the estate be left (\$400,000), was derived from the profits of the "History of England."

-The beautiful and classical works of the late Mr. Yarrell on "British Birds" and "Fishes," are kept up with the modern progress of science, by supplemen edited by Sir John Richardson, and published Van Voorst. Mr. Yarrell was a remarkable instance of the fact that "busy men have the most time to spare." His occupation-which he pursued so successfully as to leave a large property—was the all-engross ng one of a Newspaper Agent (an old world "Ross & Tomey"). Yet eighty-one papers in the Transac tions of the "Linnean," and other societies, testify to his successful cultivation of science, in addition his splendid volume on Natural History, which in scientific value and beauty of embellishment created

standard of excellence still unsurpassed. -Fresh troubles gather round Mr. Collier's devoted head., Mr. Dyce publicly records in a letter to the editors of The Critic, that "Mr. Collier is in the babit of asserting what is positively false." Frederick Madden publishes a very temperate and interesting statement of his connection with the discovery of the forged documents, showing the utter futility of the asserted influence of any personal feeling of enmity to Mr. Collier; and a painstaking shorthand writer has discovered that some margins stenographic memoranda in the corrected folio cannot be earlier than the end of the last century, as the system to which they conform is no older than than

-The Hakluyt Society has just completed its thir eenth year, and during that time has issued twentytive volumes of rare or unpublished early voyages and ravels in every part of the world. A large portion of these relate to America, and among the volumes now in preparation are "A Collection of Documents forming a Monograph of the Voyages of Henry Hudson, edited by George Asher; the "Fifth Letter of Hernan Cortez, describing his voyage to Honduras in 1525,' translated and edited by E. G. Squier; "Narrative o the Voyage of the Tyrant Aguirre down the River

the Amazons, by Frsy Pedro Somori," translated by Wm Bollzert; the "Voyages of Mendana and Quiros in the South Seas in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, from Figueros and Torquemadies," by

Clements R. Washburn, esq.

—The newly-discovered Scottish MS. of the Gospels formerly belonging to the Abbey of Deir, in Bachan, now in the Public Library, Cambridge, is about to be published under the editorship of Mr. Bradshaw. The natuscript is of the tenth century, and its peculiar value arises from the fact that its margins and blank leaves contain cotemporary memoranda, in a Gaelic dialect, of events elucidating the state and history of Scotland during the first ages after the introduction Christianity. Its great philological value is due to the circumstance that there was no extant written Scottish Gaelic older than the sixteenth century, so that it adds at once five or six centuries to the documentary existence of this ancient tongue, carrying it further back even than the Southern or Welsh branch of the same language, which had previously enjoyed a priority in written evidence.

-Mr. George P. Marsh is engaged on a subject of ingular interest. Many writers have studied and shown the effect of geograpical situation, climate, and other physical influences, on the human race—as Prof. Gnyot in his well-known book, "The Earth and Man." Mr. Marsh takes up the converse of this inquiry, and the object of his forthcoming book is to show how man has affected the earth, the changes that have been wrought on its surface by the ceaseless efforts of civilization and cultivation, and how plastic, under the in fluence of the shaping and improving spirit of humanity the true animus mundi which philosophers have vainly sought), nature has proved. A noble passage in Dr. Arnold's History of Rome foreshadows the terest of this great line of study, but it has, to the present day, never been followed up. A work of this pature must owe its value to the extent of the materials on which it is founded; and Mr. Marsh has been for many years engaged, both in person and by literary research, in accumulating them. It will be published by C. Scribner.

GRECO-SLAVIC FEDERATION.

A governmental edifice or State, laboriously and to certain degree skillfully, nay, craftily, conglomerated in the course of centuries out of various ethnic compounds and antagonistic nationalities, is menaced with ruin in Central Europe. Fissures internal and external are becoming broad gaps, the old cement is giving way, loyalty is scarcely even a word on the lips, and has lost its hold on the heart and the feelings. The Austrian Empire is shaking to its foundation, and will crumble about the heads of the Hapsburgs sooner or later. New phenixes will arise from the dust, the ashes, the ruins. The world-renowned skill of the Hapsburgs has been powerless to fuse the various elements and particles nto such a unity as France. The reason is obvious. The Archdukes of Austria, extending their possessions over Slavic, Magyar, and Italian regions, neither embodied nor mastered the great German life; they were not in any way the representatives or the agents of that German civilizing and transforming spirit, by which North Germany and Prussia permeated, recast, and wholly renovated the Slavie and Slavo-Prussian natives bet ween the Elbe and the Niemen. Austria neither occupies, nor has she ever fulfilled any civilizing mission whatever in the history of European nations. Further, the Capets in working out the fusion, the unity of France from eleven or thirteen nationalities and feudal independencies, were considerably aided by the fact, that the immense majority forming the substratum of the population in these various parts belonged to one and the same family, the Gallo-Romanic. This identity quietly flowing into the hands of the Capets, has perhaps not been sufficiently taken into account. Many other circumstances were propitious to the Kings of France, the absence of which has been fatal to the Hapsburgs. In the interest of Italy, Louis Napoleon has given the first blow; he has shaken the throne of the Hapsburgs and disjoined the edifice of their power. and other earthquakes will follow of necessity. The last ten years has thoroughly uncovered the sores of the Austrian Empire. These are so generally known that it is useless to enumerate them here. The love even among the Tyrolese mountaineers, not to speak of the Pandour Croats and other Slavi: still less of the Magyar Hussars. Good administration gees a great way; still it never satisfies the cravings of a people. But good administration is unknown to the inhabitants of the Austrian realm. Hapsburg, i. e., Austria, with its German and few Germanized Slavic possessions, may linger, or, being reinvigorated, may even form an eminent portion of a German Union or Unity, or finally it may be maintained as a diplomatic necessity, and sustained by its historic tenacity of life. But a partial disjunction or dissolution is inevitable. Then the horoscopes cast long ago, and prophecies long since made, will be justified, and Slavic toughness having for centuries resisted German and Tartar-Magyar oppression, will, phenix like, rise to a new and nor-

mal political and social life. Since the emancipation of Lombardy from Austrian rule-which in all probability involves that of Venice and her dependencies-two other nationalities have been biding their time. These are the Magyars and the various branches of the Slavi encircling the former on all sides. Their mutual enmity, even in the governmental embraces of Austria, has been her salvation. This hatred between Magyar and Slavi ten years ago gave a semblance of a revival of loyalty toward the Kaiser in some parts of the Empire. In the struggle between the Magyars and the Hapsburgs in 1848-9, the Slavi of the North-West and the South stood by Austria because they preferred even her rule to that of the Magyars. Now, agitation is the watchword in Hungary. At the present moment, it is political and religious; but the second merges into the first. The Magyar magnates, the great and small nobility, supported by the majority of the Magyar population, demand religious liberty and immunities, but the nobility, in concreto, desires principally the restoration of the ancient Constitution, privileges for the nobles-mostly of Magyar stock-privileges for the Church, and, above all, for the Bishops, and for certain cities called Royal cities. Such is the essence of that Magna Charta. This was the body politic ruling over the misera contribuens plebs. The great majority of this contribuens plebs was and is composed of Slavi, Roumans, and Germans; none of them having had any rights under the old Constitution. They had none in its most brilliant days, when the Constitutional dictum was: Vota sunt por deranda, non numeranda; nor in a subsequent epoch, when the numerous petty and poor Magyar nobility reversed the rule. The Revolution of 1848-9 emancipated the soil and the laborer of all races.

Hungary, as claimed by the Magyars, is a geo emphical and governmental denomination, embrace ing in itself as many heterogeneous and antagonistic elements as the whole Austrian Empire. No normel ethnic basis constitutes Hungary. Her whole population may be between fifteen and sixteen millions. The Magyare, se clamorous for domination,

count but about five millions. In a compact mass they occupy the plains along the Theiss, between the Carpathians and the Dandbe; in Transylvania, also, they dwell with the Roumans, offshoots from the neighboring Principalities. But along the northern banks of the Danube and in Transpirania, German colonists are thickly implanted. This Magyar land proper is surrounded by various Slavic populations on the north, east, and south, and on the west and north-west by Germans or Austrians, and Germanized Slavi. Should a disruption of the Austrian Empire ever occur, the borders of the Magyar nationality are pointed out by these facts. Keeping within their bounds, the Magyars must enter a fed. eration on equal terms with the other portions of Hungary. A compromise alone can conciliate animosities and give a safeguard to peace. The Magyars must abandon the idea of imposing their supremacy upon other nationalities of a better ethnic birthright; they must give up the attempt to force their language upon the Slavi as the exclusive political and legislative language. But even now the Magyars again seem to be averse to recognizing the individuality of the Slavic populations, more than ever a vital question for the Slavi. Such hostile demonstrations are sufficient to strengthen anew the leosened and dissolving relations between the Serbs. the Croats, etc., and the Hapsburgs. And so the domination of the Kaisers may get a chance of almost endless prolongation.

The Slavic populations in the Austrian Empire are divided into various branches, distinguished from each other by variations of dialect, by different creeds, and by certain ethnic shades individualizing them. These distinctions and the geographical distribution of some of them facilitate the future formation of a federative conglomeration, similar to that ready to spring from the ruins of the

Ottoman Empire.

Galicia lies along the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains-a savory morsel of old Poland. The population, more than four millions and a half, is about equally divided between Polish and Ruthen'an elements. The Church and the dialect constitute the differing characteristics. The Polish element, embracing the magnates and a large number of the nobility, speak Polish, and are Roman Catholic. The Ruthenians are the nearest kindred by blood and dialect to the Little Russians, and recognize the supremacy of the Eastern Church, with the exception of about 300,000 Unites, or Easters ortoo doxes, who recognize the supremacy of the Ronan Pope. In any emergency, the future of Galicia is less clear than that of any other Slavic branch or territory. Russia bounds Galicia on the north and east. The line of separation is altogether diplomatic; the neighboring Russian territory having likewise formed a part of Poland. Its affinities and its attractions run toward its kindred in the Russian Empire. The nobles and the Catholics are in mental communion with the Poles proper, and they worship the same national relics; fhe purely orthodox mass of the people, the peasantry, and the burgers incline toward the genuine Russian life. From these circumstances, there is little if any probability that Galicia will ever become, at least in any now presumable combination, an independent State. Russia may ardently desire to annex Galicia, and such a longing would be very natural in itself, but Europe would oppose it as ardently. If the Hapsburgs and a portion of Austria are to be preserved from utter dissolution, the Governments of Europe will maintain the rights of Austria upon Galicia to the last.

Since the loss of Lombardy, Bohemia, Moravia, and Upper Silesia constitute the most populous and the most industrious portions of the Austrian dominions. The three countries, albeit they belong ethnically to the Slavic family, are thoroughly permeated by German culture and by German elements, for reasons deeply rooted in their geographical situation and in the current of events, but not on account of any specific civilizing agency of Austria. At present the concatenation of these lands with the Slavic stem is rather historical and archæological than vital. Thus, although the fedthe record of Slavi history, having been contemporary with, if it did not precede the dissolution of Attila's Empire; it is utterly impossible to-day to separate these lands from the fate of Austria with or without the Hapsburgs, or to rend them from Germany.

Altogether different are the chances for future evolution in the fate of South-Eastern Austro-Slavic possessions. The Croats stand foremost. They have an ethnic and geographic individuality. To them belong Fiume and the Hungarian shores of the Adriatic. German culture has not permeated them: neither Croatia nor the other Slavic lands in that region are interlarded with German colonists. The inhabitants of those countries have preserved almost wholly unchanged their national peculiarities and characteristics, so much admired by many independent, unprejudiced, and enlightened historians, literati, and travelers. Many and various reasons account for this phenomenon; prominent among them the Magyar rule. Magyarism pressing down on Croats, Serbs, etc., has prevented the germination and development of a virtual culture from within, from the national womb; but Magyarism has likewise prevented any instilling of Germanism from without. Thus, the South-Eastern Slavi are approaching the hour when they will take their stand as a national and political individuality, and bring forth a fresh and new coloring-small as it may be-to the multifarious civilizing manifestations of the human mind.

Under the Magyar rule, as now under Austrian centralization, C oatia constituted a separate province with a separate administration. Its center and capital is Agram. Besides, Croatia possesses powerful organization in her military colonies on the borders of Turkey, and Croats, Serbs, and other Slavi constitute the main strength of the Austrian infantry. For any future eventuality, Croatia is already in every way so shaped out and constituted as to issue a perfect unit, and a member of any federation which may succeed the domination of the Hapsburgs. The Serbs in the Banat, in the Volevodina are in similar geographical and administrative conditions. They can thus form distinct units, or join their brethren-neighbors already almost independent-in Turkey, as heretofore mentioned. Such a fusion would be normal and rational; the Serbs proper already forming a compact, organized, self-governing and self-administering State, which by such an increase would form a counterpart to the Magyars and Roumans in the federation here advocated. In the Eastern part of Hungary, in Transylvania,

are Roumans in considerable numbers. They have their focus in the Principalities, and thither is their natural attraction. The Roumans are, therefore, divided, as are the Serbs and Croats, into Turkish and Austrian. But this division is merely diplo matic. Behind this vanishing sham is already arising a well-soldered and compacted South-Eastera GUROWSKI. Federation.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS

AN ILLINOIS FARM PRINCIPALITY. MICHAEL SULLIVANT'S FARM.

So far as the number of acres is concerned, none of the farms which we have thus far sketched bear comparison with the estate—a petry kingdom a might almost be called—of Mr. Sallivant, near Houser, Cham-paign County, Illinois. While ordinary men are con-tent with a few hundred acres, he numbers his by the thousand, and from the upper windows of his house can look out upon a single timothy meadow which contains afteen hundred acres within its brade. feaces. Nor do we recollect to have seen a this or any other country a body of land more farth than the black loam of the prairies on which we we his porn

to which an insatiate thirst for land may t largest.

The small farmer from New-England, when the phase has drudged a score of years upon a poor h has drudged a score of years upon a poor h has drudged a score of years upon a poor h has me mis acres poor without enriching himself, goes to take a settles upon a half-section somewhere near the rail road. Content at first with his 320 acres, and rejoice of find his soil so prolific as to require no he works hard and thrives for a white. Better than occan of fertile land about him. with an ocean of fertile land about him : ing on every aide to the horizon, he gradually become thirsty for an increase of his farm, and at different times buys, now a quarter and now a half section, and in larger lots as the disease gets the better of him his estate becomes cumbrons and anmanageable, and his load of debt the same. It surely would be a violation of every principle of common sense to deny than this overgrowth of farms brings shiftless manage Man is but mortal, and where labor is scarce the land owner isforced to skim over his great farm from the sheer impossibility to do full justice to any portion of it.

This is the experience of most Illinois farmer, who
err in buying more land than their capital warrants;

and fiter visiting a number of places we became oncepton, shiftlesspess the rule.

The case of Mr. Sullivant is somewhat different. His sel a farmer, we are told, of very large property, which isocated near Columbus, O., he so fully appreciated the plendid capabilities of Illinois prairie land that he mietly located in very desirable localities Government and-warrante to the extent of many thousand sere and at one time and another so increased the quantity that he now holds, or did last Fall, over one hundred thousand acres of land. In the farm at House, which we visited, there are 20,000 acres; in another Livingston County, 40,000; and other smaller plots elsewhere. He bears the reputation of being as ex-cellent farmer in Ohio, and with his skill and experience the vast prairie estates will undoubtedly in time be made the most of. They are now in a transition state, partly cultivated and fenced, and in part the mere range of virgin prairie with the same tough sol over which the buffalo roamed, and the Indian role at headlong speed. Where the land is under crops its fertility is well shown in the stont stalk of the twelve and fourteen-feet corn, and the close bottom of the timothy meadow, near the bouse. This meadow, which measures two miles is length and half a mile in width, had been cut over prior to our visit; but we could see from the sol what the crop must have been, even if the great stack at on side of the field had not been a witness to two teas pe acre. On this farm there are 3,000 acres mown, the whole amounting to upward of 3,000 tuns, or an average of one tun to the acre. There were 1,500 acres of cors raised last year, and about 1,000 of wheat; the greater part of the remainder of the farm was in meadow as

To do the farm work two hundred working oxau are required, which, with the sixty horses, are managed by seventy laborers. Five yoke of cattle are put to each plow for breaking prairie, but only one is needed for plowing old land. So much plowing has to be done at once, that Mr. Sullivant would be very glad to get some tool that would do it wholesale; and, in the hope that Jesse Ey's large gang of plows would answer this purpose, it was tried last year. Thirty acres were plowed will it; but, as it required a status of the plowed will it; but, as it required a stime to work the acrews which regulate the depth of work, and consumed so much power to do little work, it was abandoned. The very harrows of the place would be suitable for a farmer in Probdignag. They are 20 feet wide, made in sections which are attached to one draft bar, and drawn by several spans of horses. The prairie breaking plow has a beam nine feet long, resting on a twotended out, so that the wheel runs much further from the beam than the other, by which contrivates the plow guides itself tolerably well without being held by a plowman. A long lever, extending from the some the beam to the handles, and which may be set by a pit in holes on an upright piece, enables the atten regulate the depth of work as required.

Twenty plows are sent out to the field to work # once, and a relay of ten others, to be used in case a ecident. If any plowman gets into trouble, he hold a flag on a small pole as a signal of distress; the over seer rides up: if the plow is badly broken, it is sent to the shop to be mended, but the plowman merely drive his team to the end of the furrow, and hitches to a fresh plow that stands ready for him. Mr. Sullivant breaks prairie in May and June, plowing, or rather paring the sod, only an inch and a half day, to insure its being rotted. The next year the ground plowed four inches in depth! The cost per acre is semated at 90 cents, not counting anything for oxide No grain is fed to the work-cattle, as the wild print grass is deemed sufficient to keep them in coding The prairie hay failing in September, the tame grace come on and last until December, after which in shock corn is drawn to the stock, and fed on the ground, stalks and all, just as it comes from the fall

For the requirements of the farm ten moving machines are needed, with four "beaders," and for reaping-machines, which cut a swath of ten fet is width. To an English farmer these headers and seem a perfect abomination, for they merely here the ears of grain with only a foot or oo of the same and leave the rest standing on the field to be true under at next plowing. The cut heads fall upon a side traveling endless apron, and are carried from a up another, set at an angle of about thirty-five degree, and tumbled into a deep-boxed wagon, which is dives along as fast as the header travels.

The Homer farm is managed by Mr. Joseph M. Sol-The Homer farm is managed by Mr. Joseph livant, to whom we desire to express our obligations for politic attentions, and readiness to give us every issired information. A book-keeper is employed to keep the farm accounts. A regular journal is kept of the work of each man, and a large sum of mentions of the constantly on hand to pay wages and make the current expenses, which it may be readly supposed, are far from inconsiderable. The land, a we before remarked, has varied very much in our man and the supposed of the land, and the land, and the land, are large to the land, are large to the land, are large to the land, and the land large to the land, are large to the land, and the large to the land, are large to the land, and the land large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and large to the land, and large to the land, are large to the land, and l Some Mr. Sullivant got for ninety cents; a great defor Government price—\$1.25; and some thousand some were bought of the Illinois Central Railroad Comp ny at \$10 per acre.

breakfast at 5; a. m., immediately after which the wagons are driven up to the lodging-house, to the the men to the field, if it should be as made a mile distant. Dinner is sent to them, caten in the field, during the hour's interest at noon. They quit work at sundown, and ride For breaking prairie the furrows are made ong, and each plowman makes eight "abouts" day. The wages in Winter are \$12 and \$13, so found; in harvest \$18; and during the working of soon, \$15. The price fluctuates somewhat with the

supply and demand. and demand. Summer, Mr. Sullivant made thirty mi post and board fence. The posts are sharpened at end, and drives to the required depth by a small priver, fixed on wheels for convenience of reasons.